

Kuwait not to seek GCC debate

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait says it has no plans to seek emergency talks by Gulf Arab states on regional security following Thursday's cafe bombings which killed eight people. Cabinet Affairs Minister Rashed Al Rashid was quoted by the Arabic daily Al Jahash as saying: "Kuwait has no intention of calling for an emergency Gulf meeting." Newspapers in various parts of the Gulf have called recently for joint Gulf action to combat terrorism. Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Faisal Al Saud Saturday night briefly visited Kuwait, as personal envoy of King Fahd, to convey his nation's condolences to the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, over the bomb attacks on Thursday. Such incidents would encourage enhanced cooperation among the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, the Kuwait News Agency quoted him as saying.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Bomb damages Pan Am office

KARACHI, Pakistan (R) — A bomb exploded outside the offices of the American airline Pan Am in Karachi Sunday and a passerby was injured, police said. They said the bomb had been left on the pavement in front of the Pan Am office on the ground floor of a hotel in central Karachi, Pakistan's biggest city and a refuelling stop for several airlines flying between Europe and the Far East. The explosion shattered panes of glass in the office. No other damage was reported. Police said the motive for the blast was not known.

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Egyptian premier to visit U.S.

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali is expected to visit Washington this week for talks on Middle East peace efforts, the Iran-Iraq war and bilateral relations, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported Sunday. It said in a dispatch from its correspondent in Washington that a joint statement would be released on the visit simultaneously in Cairo and Washington Monday. U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes said after talks with President Hosni Mubarak Saturday he hoped there would be positive developments on the Middle East problem in the near future.

Boycott office blacklists 3 ships

KUWAIT (R) — The Israeli Boycott Office in Kuwait announced it has added three vessels to its blacklist, barring them from calling at Kuwaiti ports and from taking on fuel or water supplies in its waters. It named them as the Lebanese-registered Aziz, which formerly sailed as the Vassilo under a Panamanian flag, the Cypriot-registered Kankia — formerly the Liberian-registered Santic — and the Sri Lankan-registered Mercs Kandy — formerly named Ares. It gave no further details. The names and flags of the vessels had been changed apparently to circumvent a boycott on ships which allegedly have dealings with Israel.

Carter: U.S. should lift Athens warning

CORFU, Greece (R) — Former President Jimmy Carter said Sunday the U.S. government should lift its warning to American tourists to avoid Athens airport following the hijack of a TWA airliner last month. Mr. Carter was speaking after talks with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu on Greek-American relations. He told a news conference that following his discussions he thought adequate improvements had been made to have the travel warning lifted soon. Mr. Carter is here on a private visit.

Papal attack lawyer leaves Turkey

ISTANBUL (R) — The prosecutor in the Rome papal shooting trial, Antonio Marini, left Turkey Sunday after talks on the fate of defendant Bekir Celenk with Turkish officials. The semi-official Anatolian news agency Saturday said Marini would visit Ankara to question Celenk, who was arrested on Friday by a martial law court on smuggling charges. But he spent the weekend in Istanbul. Marini arrived on Friday after Celenk was sent unexpectedly to Turkey from house arrest in Bulgaria.

Peru wants to join Contadora

MANAGUA (R) — Peru's new government, due to take office under President-elect Alan Garcia in two weeks, wants to join the four-nation Contadora group, Nicaraguan Vice-President Sergio Ramirez said Sunday.

Syria sends observers to implement new Beirut plan

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian observers headed for Beirut Sunday with orders to speed efforts to end military anarchy in the city, where factional fighting kept tension high.

Snipers sealed all roads linking mostly Christian east and Muslim dominated west Beirut after overnight artillery, rocket and machine-gun clashes on the "green line" battlefield and in nearby hills, security sources said. In South Lebanon, gunners exchanged artillery fire with Israeli militiamen near the beleaguered town of Jezzine. Israeli gunboats came under machine-gun attack from the port of Sidon, security sources in the city said. In an effort to halt friction in Beirut, five Syrian officers were due in the capital to join a committee coordinating a plan to disarm west Beirut's militias, official sources said. The Syrians will act as observers (New plan raises hopes, page 2).

The committee, headed by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, holds its first full session Monday, a week after Lebanese Muslim leaders agreed on the plan to try to halt clashes pitting Beirut's dominant militias.

The plan was discussed Saturday by President Amin Gemayel and Syrian army intelligence chief Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, who gave Mr. Gemayel what officials in Beirut said was a message of support from Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

An official source in Damascus said the meeting showed Syria was committed to the plan and hoped to expand it to east Beirut. The meeting was expected to explore chances of convening a meeting of Lebanese Christian leaders in the Syrian capital.

Syria, the main power-broker in Lebanon, wants to ease tension in west Beirut before tackling the issue of restarting stalled Christian-Muslim talks on Lebanese political reform.

While officials are optimistic, continued clashes have raised doubts among residents that the planned deployment of police.

Finnish UNIFIL soldier killed in landmine blast

BEIRUT (R) — A Finnish U.N. peacekeeping soldier was killed Sunday when his vehicle ran over a landmine at an abandoned Israeli position in South Lebanon, a spokesman for the U.N. force said.

Timur Goksel, spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), said the soldier — whose name was not immediately released — was killed instantly when an ambulance he was parked at the position near Maazrat Froun village detonated the mine.

The soldier, the third Finnish

backed by an army strike force, can succeed where similar security plans have failed in the past.

Newspaper commentators have noted that west Beirut's two most powerful militia chiefs, Shiite Amal leader Nabih Berri and Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) head Walid Junblatt, have yet to return to Lebanon after attending the Damascus talks which produced the plan.

Newspapers highlighted a statement by a preliminary security committee meeting Saturday that militia offices would be closed down in the coming week. "This truism must have made the militia smirk," said the French language daily l'Orient le Jour, noting that most militia offices had been closed for two weeks under a ceasefire agreed after Amal-PSP clashes on July 1.

Commentators said the absence of government ministers Berri and Junblatt boded ill for a resumption of cabinet meetings. The two men have boycotted the cabinet, which has not met since April, in protest at lack of progress on political reforms to give Muslims more power.

Several Christian leaders have attacked last week's security accord, which proposed reforming Lebanon's Christian-dominated constitution along non-sectarian lines.

Finance Minister Camille Chamoun and the mostly Christian Falange Party said the agreement's preoccupation with west Beirut security showed Muslims wanted to deepen sectarian division.

Muslim leaders reacted angrily. Assem Kanso, head of the pro-Syrian Arab Baath organisation in Lebanon, told PSP radio: "The project of the (Muslim) forces must be put into effect, whether peacefully or by force... our fight against the eastern regions is far from finished."

UNIFIL member to be killed in South Lebanon, had gone to collect a Lebanese man wounded after he trod on an anti-personnel mine at the same position.

Goksel said the soldier was the ninth UNIFIL soldier to have been killed by a mine and the 105th UNIFIL soldier killed in service since the force's inception in 1978.

Maazrat Froun, 20 kilometres east of Tyre, is on the edge of a "security zone" set up by Israeli troops before most of them withdrew from Lebanon on June 10.

Kabul asks Pakistan to return helicopters, crew

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghanistan Sunday demanded the return of two Soviet-built helicopter gunships and their crews from Pakistan, saying they had lost their way during a training flight.

Pakistan said the Mi-24 helicopters, the single most effective weapon in Moscow's war against guerrillas in Afghanistan, were flown to the remote border town of Miranshah by seven Afghan air force defectors Saturday.

Intelligence authorities in Pakistan began briefing the seven Sunday after moving them and their aircraft to an undisclosed air force base, officials said.

A Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Kabul Radio and monitored in Islamabad said the helicopters had lost their way and strayed into Pakistan during a training flight over Khost in Afghanistan's eastern province of

Paktia bordering Pakistan.

"The DRA (Democratic Republic of Afghanistan) authorities want the Pakistan government to return these helicopters with their crews immediately to Afghanistan," the statement said.

Kabul Radio said a request for the return of the helicopters and crew was handed to the Pakistani embassy in Kabul.

Western military attaches said the helicopters carried anti-tank missiles and were also equipped with four-barrel cannons originally designed for use against NATO's anti-tank helicopters in Europe.

They said Pakistani and Western military experts would probably be in no hurry to complete inspection of the aircraft, because Islamabad had never returned any aircraft arriving here from Afghanistan since the Soviet intervention there in 1979.

Regent sends good wishes to French president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Highness Prince Abdullah, the Regent, sent a cable of good wishes to French President Francois Mitterrand congratulating him on the occasion of the French National Day.

Prince Abdullah, in his name and on behalf of the people and government of Jordan, wished President Mitterrand continuing good health and the French people further progress and prosperity.

French Ambassador in Amman Patrick Leclercq hosted a reception at his residence Saturday to mark the occasion of his country's national day. Attending the party were senior officials, heads of diplomatic missions, the president and members of the Jordanian-French Friendship Society and guests.

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Firebomb thrown at Israeli patrol in Gaza

AMMAN (J.T.) — A firebomb was hurled at an Israeli patrol in the refugee camp of Al Baher near Khan Younis in the occupied Gaza Strip Sunday, reports reaching here from the occupied territories said. It was not known whether the attack caused any casualties among the Israeli soldiers as the occupation authorities ordered the area sealed off and imposed a curfew, the reports said.

The reports added that the Israelis also detained an unknown number of Arabs living in the camp.

Sunday's attack was the latest in



HEAD-ON COLLISION: A car coming from the Third Circle to the Ministry of Interior Circle and another car heading in the opposite direction collided almost in front of the Holiday Inn

Hotel Sunday. One was killed and another was injured in the accident. Photo shows a police vehicle dismantling the two cars (Petra photo)

Ministry team to study laws on land allocations

AMMAN (Petra) — A work team from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has embarked on a comprehensive study of the laws and regulations governing the organisation of lands and assigning them for various uses like building, agriculture or tourism. The team's mission aims at defining the obstacles that impede the organisation and the exploitation of land and submitting proposals for their solution.

The team will also suggest to the government a plan to define the proper use of each type of land.

Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al-Hmoud chaired the first meeting of the team Sunday morning and briefed its members on the government's objectives.

The minister also explained in general the organisational plans adopted in various towns and vil-

ages and stressed the need for defining the use of each type of land and also the distribution of inherited land.

The team is made up of three representatives of various sections of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, who will submit a working paper to a ministerial committee set up by the cabinet to review the situation.

The cabinet on Saturday reviewed the situation in the real estate sector and formed a committee to study the existing laws and regulations covering land transactions and draw up recommendations to make necessary amendments. The proposed amendments envisage income tax exemptions for income deriving from land sales, reduction of fee charged for registering land purchase and sale deeds and encouragement for investment in the real estate sector.

7 Pakistani officers jailed for plotting to topple Zia

ISLAMABAD (R) — A Pakistani military court has jailed seven officers for plotting to overthrow President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, the official Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) reported Sunday.

After a secret trial which prompted protests by civil rights groups, the five army majors and two air force squadron leaders received sentences ranging from 10 years hard labour to life imprisonment.

Twelve other accused in one of Pakistan's most sensitive secret trials during the past eight years of martial law were acquitted for lack of evidence, APP said.

APP, which cited no source for its announcement, said the defendants were aided by an unnamed foreign intelligence organisation and coordinated by an exiled leader of the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Ghulam Mustafa Khar.

The defendants were charged with plotting last year to kidnap General Zia, blow up the houses of leading generals and cabinet ministers, destroy bridges and communications lines, incite a mass uprising and seize power.

The secret trial in a jail west of Islamabad was rushed to an end without hearing 47 of the 64 wit-

nesses the prosecution said it wanted to call, sources close to the case said.

The sources said the case was wound up quickly because it would not stand up in a civilian court if martial law were lifted. Gen. Zia imposed martial law in 1977 and has promised to end it soon.

According to statements smuggled out of Attok Fort in May, the defendants were forced to lie naked on blocks of ice, undergo electric shock treatment and have chili peppers inserted in the anus until they signed confessions which were the main evidence against them.

Twelve of the 19 accused were army majors, two air force squadron leaders, one a captain and one a lieutenant colonel. Two more were police officers and the last was Raza Kazim, a well-known Lahore lawyer.

APP did not name the convicted.

According to the charge sheet against them, the plot was hatched in June 1981 but did not become known until January 1984 when two people were killed in a gun-battle in Lahore between security forces and soldiers said to be smuggling arms and gold.

Tunis meeting mandates Jordan to prepare report on effects of occupation

AMMAN (Petra) — A recent meeting in Tunis of Arab countries hosting refugees has decided to take necessary steps to support and protect the Palestinian people inside the occupied Arab territories by all possible means and requested Jordan to prepare a report on the adverse effect of occupation on the economic situation in the occupied lands. Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Jatanani said here Sunday.

Dr. Jatanani, who was speaking to Petra upon his return from Tunis, said that the meeting issued these recommendations and resolutions after examining a Jordanian memorandum on Israel's practices and confiscation of Arab lands and eviction of Arab people from their homes.

He said the delegates to the Tunis meeting examined the recurrent deficit in the budget of the United Nations Relief and Works

Agency (UNRWA) for Palestine refugees and decided to set up a committee to study means of reactivating the agency's work and help it meet its financial commitments. The committee comprises representatives of the host countries in addition to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and the Arab League Secretariat, Dr. Jatanani said.

He said the meeting recommended that a report on the subject be prepared by the committee and submitted to the host countries.

The delegates also discussed the subject of treatment of Palestinian people in Arab countries and requested the PLO to supply the next meeting of the host countries a report about the major issues and obstacles which Palestinian citizens encounter in trying to move about or work in Arab countries, Dr. Jatanani said.

According to Dr. Jatanani, the delegates reviewed developments of the Palestine problem over the past year, and the projected U.S.-Israeli free trade zone plan as well as Western help to develop Israel's military power.

Also discussed were such issues as developments in the Arab World and resistance activity in South Lebanon, Arab political activity on the American scene, and a noticeable retreat in Western Europe's support for the Arab cause in addition to ways for increasing aid to support the steadfastness of people under Israeli rule, he said.

Dr. Jatanani said the delegates studied reports about Israel's confiscation of Islamic Waqf land in occupied Palestine, the general condition of Arab population in the occupied land, Israel's nuclear programmes and its intention to participate in research in the projected "Star Wars" programme of the U.S.

Differences remain as Nairobi conference opens

NAIROBI (Agencies) — A United Nations women's conference to review the achievements of women during the past decade and set fresh goals up to the year 2,000 opens Saturday with U.S. and Third World delegates divided on many issues.

The committee in charge of preparations, which met in Vienna and New York and again in Nairobi last week, has still not agreed on 58 of 372 paragraphs in a document setting out strategies for the future of women.

The disputed items deal mainly with the implications for women of Israel's occupation of Arab territories, South Africa's racial policies, the existing world economic and information orders and the international peace movement.

Disagreements between U.S. and Third World delegates also continued over the weekend in closed-door meetings discussing procedural matters.

The divisions follow attempts by the United States to have the final document adopted by consensus, a proposal that was rejected outright by the Group of 77 Third World states known as "G 77".

According to a U.S. diplomat, the "G 77" countries were holding to their position despite a compromise proposal put forward by Canada.

The diplomat, who asked not to be named, said the United States was still considering the Canadian proposal.

One African delegate who also requested anonymity said the United States wanted to ensure that none of the 58 disputed items could be adopted.

"They are trying to hijack this conference," he said. Earlier this week, Margaret Papandreu, wife of the Greek prime minister, told reporters she considered women's issues to be political.

To fight for equal pay, push against stereotyping of women by the media, discuss women refugees in so called homelands, are those not political issues?" she asked.

The U.S. government must be "anti-feminist" if it believes politics can be separated from women's issues, Mrs. Papandreu told a news conference.

"Feminism is political," she declared to shouts and claps of approval.

"It is clear that the fear by men that one day women will become truly involved in world politics is an anti-feminist and conservative position," said Mrs. Papandreu. "I don't think we have to take over the entire world yet — but we may have to."

Sudanese military regime may stay on, premier says

JEDDAH (AP) — Sudanese Prime Minister Gazouli Dafallah was quoted Sunday as saying he doubts whether the ruling military junta of General Abdul Rahman Swareddahab will turn over power to a democratically-elected civilian government.

"We are getting less support from the people," he told the English-language newspaper Saudi Gazette in an interview, noting that unpopular economic measures have taken a toll of his government's popularity.

The prime minister's fears came only 50 days after he told the same

paper that he had no doubt the Swareddahab regime would step aside and allow elections.

Since then, Mr. Dafallah's provisional civilian government had problems meeting popular demands and fulfilling the promises of the "revolution" which toppled President Jaafar Numeiri.

The Gazette also reported that Sadiq Al Mahdi, leader of the Umma Party and a likely candidate in any presidential election, has called for a complete review of Sudanese agreements with Egypt, including the important Nile River water treaty.

Iraq says 2 Iranian offensives thwarted

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq said its ground forces Sunday repulsed two Iranian attacks in the southern sector of the warfront killing 34 soldiers.

An Iraqi war communique, released by the general command of the armed forces, said three Iranian infantry companies took part in the two separate attack attempts in the "area of operations of the Fourth Army Corps."

The 100,000-strong Fourth Army Corps is deployed in the southern Misan zone of the 1,180-kilometre-long front with Iran.

The two Iranian attacks were repulsed, said the communique which reports on the daily combat action of the 57-month-old Gulf war.

In the meantime, Iraqi warplanes launched 72 bombing missions against Iranian "positions and forces" in the southern-desert region of the front scoring "direct and effective hits on their targets," the communique said.

The communique said all raiding warplanes returned unharmed to their base.

Iranian gunners, meanwhile, shelled the southern Iraqi town of Al Azair, the communique said without reporting any casualties or damage.

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Syria will try to secure release of kidnapped foreigners, report says

LONDON (Agencies) — Syria will try to secure the release of 11 kidnapped foreigners in Lebanon if the United States lifts its boycott of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines, the main user of Beirut Airport, London's Sunday Times reported.

The weekly, quoting unidentified Syrian sources, said that the seven Americans and four Frenchmen abducted over the past 15 months are thought to be held by Islamic extremists in the Bekaa Valley.

The paper said the Syrian government has made no formal proposal to the American government about the release of the 11 foreigners.

The Syrian sources were quoted as saying that it would not be easy to obtain their release, the Sunday Times said. "But it will not be impossible. We do not have control over the people holding them but we can persuade them to release them," the newspaper quoted one of the sources as saying.

It noted that last week, a Lebanese government official said that Syria "could release the foreigners when the right moment comes."

The report added that two other missing foreigners, British journalist Alec Collett working for the United Nations, and Alfred Yaghobzadeh, an Iranian photographer, "are not likely to be freed."

Meanwhile in Beirut the director of a French magazine Saturday appealed for the release of two

kidnapped Frenchmen, a journalist and a researcher, saying he was convinced the abductors were unaware of the character of their hostages.

Jean-Francois Kahn, chief of L'Evenement Du Jeudi, said he believed the kidnappers of magazine employee Jean-Paul Kaufmann and Marcel Seurat did not realise the two were "friends of the Lebanese, Muslim and Palestinian people."

Saying that Mr. Kaufmann had written about "the injustices to the Palestinian people," and that both men had always "tried to report their theories and theses honestly," Mr. Kahn appealed to the kidnappers to free them.

Mr. Kahn said his contacts in Lebanon had produced no new information on the whereabouts of the two men. But he would try to mobilise international public opinion to press for their release.

Mr. Kahn earlier told Reuters Muslim fundamentalists of the 'Hizbollah' (Party of God) detained him and accompanying French newsmen Friday after some of them began filming posters of Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini in South Beirut.

The Frenchmen struck up with Mr. Kahn called an informative

conversation with their captors before being questioned, individually photographed and eventually released unharmed two and a half hours later.

Mr. Kahn, who arrived on Thursday to seek information about the May 22 kidnapping of L'Evenement Du Jeudi journalist Jean-Paul Kaufmann, said the Hizbollah militiamen stated that a recent spate of kidnappings of foreigners was purely political.

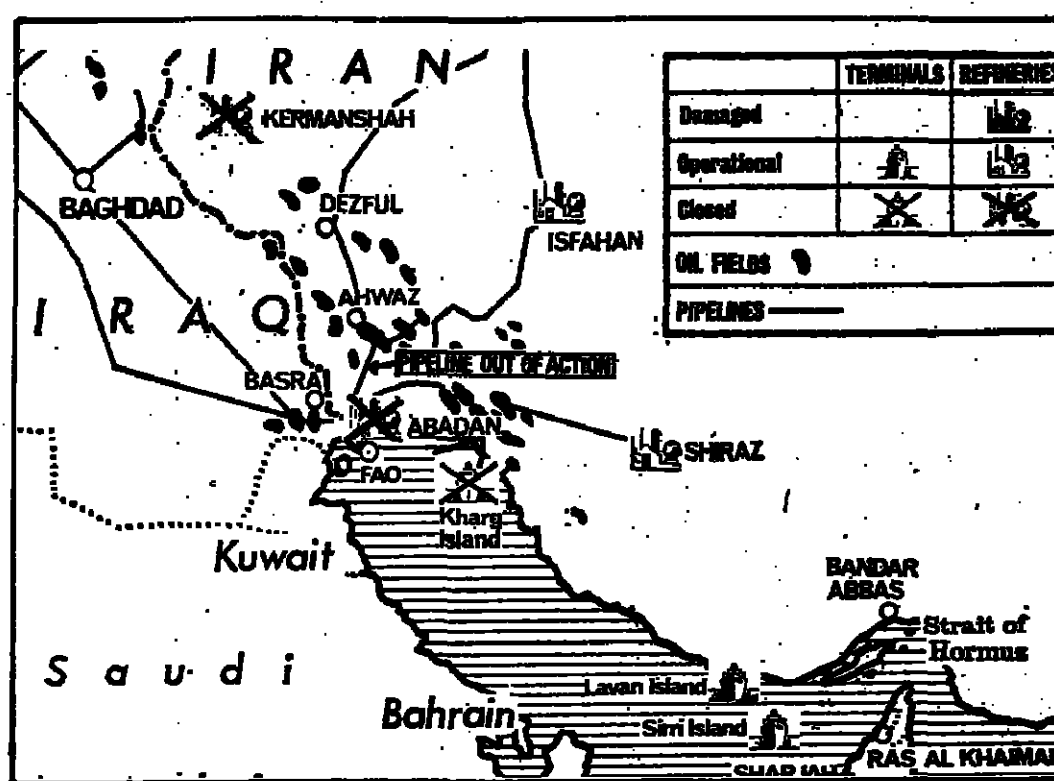
"They told us that the missing people could be considered as prisoners of war," Mr. Kahn told Reuters.

Mr. Kaufmann is one of four Frenchmen still missing after the wave of kidnappings of westerners in Lebanon. Also missing are seven Americans, a Briton and an Iranian photographer working for a French picture agency.

Most of the abductions have been claimed by the shadowy "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) group, but Mr. Kahn said the Hizbollah militiamen told them that group, which usually only surfaces in telephone calls to news agencies, did not exist.

The Hizbollah members denied they held the missing Frenchmen, but if people from Hizbollah had carried out the attack "they must have had good reason," Mr. Kahn quoted them as saying.

According to Mr. Kahn, they also said: "France and Great Britain are minor satans and the United States and the Soviet Union are the great satans."



Released Kuwaiti ship unloads cargo

ABU DHABI (R) — A Kuwaiti-registered ship released by Iran Saturday after 23 days of detention unloaded cargo for Abu Dhabi Sunday as its owners again denied it had been carrying arms destined for Iraq.

Radwan Shawakfeh, branch manager of the United Arab Shipping Company (UASC) in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), said salvage workers were continuing a survey of goods remaining on the 23,000-tonne vessel Al Muharrar after Iran impounded 2,856 tonnes of Iraqi-bound cargo.

He said there had been "not too much damage" to the goods, held in the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas since Iranian gunboats seized the ship on June 20 in the Gulf of Oman.

Aziz Hussain Salant went to Abu Dhabi, in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), to meet the vessel and its crew of 13 officers — nine British, two Jordanians, an Iraqi and a Pakistani — and 22 Bangladeshi crewmen.

Shipping sources here said the owners had arranged for the salvage association in Abu Dhabi to check the ship's cargo.

Kuwaiti newspapers earlier reported that the owners agreed to release some 2,000 tonnes of Iraqi-bound cargo to obtain the vessel's freedom. They said the cargo was for a South Korean Construction firm, Hyundae, not the Iraqi government.

The UASC is owned jointly by the governments of Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Owners of missile-hit tankers to pay for repairs

BAHRAIN (R) — The Turkish owners of two tankers damaged by Iraqi missiles in the Gulf last week will have to pay for their repairs, an Iranian Oil Ministry spokesman told the Iranian News Agency IRNA.

IRNA, received in London, quoted the Oil Ministry spokesman as saying "M Ceyhan" is one of Iran's leased tankers. The owner of these tankers has to bear the costs of damages since Iran will not shoulder any expenses in this regard.

The M Ceyhan is a 112,742-gross-ton tanker hit by an Iraqi missile in the northern Gulf on Friday, three days after the 188,686-gross-ton M Vatan was hit in the same area.

Both vessels are owned by the Istanbul-based Cerrahogullari Umumi Nakliyat Vapurculuk Ve Ticaret A.S., on lease to Iran since April to carry oil 538 kilometres from Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal to Sirri Island in the southern Gulf.

The M Vatan was hit in a starboard fuel tank and was set ablaze. The fire was extinguished and the tanker towed to Sirri. The M Ceyhan was hit in the engine room and fires aboard are almost out. It is now under tow to Sirri.

Saeed Rabb, vice president of Cerrahogullari, told Reuters that the United Arab Emirates that the

company would bring in new tankers to fulfill its contract with the Iranian government.

"We've had a hit or two hits, it doesn't mean we don't do business anymore," he said.

Mr. Rabb, overseeing salvage operations from Dubai, said the firm had completed three months of its six-month contract, with each ship having made four trips.

The blaze aboard the Turkish supertanker M Ceyhan, hit in an Iraqi air attack Saturday, has been brought under control by Iranian naval fire-fighters, shipping sources in the Gulf said Saturday.

The shipping sources said the M Ceyhan, laden with more than 200,000 tonnes of crude picked up at Iran's Kharg Island export terminal in the northern Gulf, was not in immediate danger of sinking and posed no major pollution threat.

Several Turkish crew members were rescued by tug boats after a missile, believed to be a French-made Exocet, hit the starboard side, sparking a fire in the engine room, bridge and accommodation quarters.

Western side of the Gulf are at the scene, about 100 miles south of Kharg Island and 230 miles northeast of Sirri, where Iran has set up a makeshift terminal outside the presumed range of Iraqi jets.

British woman on board Turkish tanker finds Kharg Island trip a nightmare

DUBAI (R) — Sylvia Mallinson wanted a few quiet weeks with her husband, but she chose a tanker cruise through a war zone and it ended in "a great wall of flame."

"I was lying in a semi-dozed. It was very quiet. We heard nothing and then all of a sudden there was the huge bang of the bomb," Mrs. Mallinson, 47, told Reuters in the lobby of a hotel in Dubai.

It was an Iraqi missile, probably a French-made Exocet, that had struck the Turkish M Vatan supertanker on a shuttle trip bringing oil from Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the northern Gulf to the Sirri terminal in the south. Her husband was the chief engineer, one of seven British officers aboard.

"It was my first time on one of these trips. I was just going for a few weeks to see my husband, since he'd been away since March," she said. "Unfortunately, they made a hit."

The sea-skimming missile struck fuel bunker tanks below Mrs. Mallinson's cabin at 6:15 a.m. on Tuesday and ignited a fire that soon engulfed the whole stern superstructure.

"It looked so horrific. It was a great wall of fire."

Mrs. Mallinson, the officers and 26 Turkish seamen all survived and were rescued by tug boats. They spent three cramped days on the tugs as they towed the crippled supertanker at a crawling 1-1/2 knots to a safe berth at Sirri.

Mrs. Mallinson said Iranian authorities insisted that they stay with the 112,742-gross-ton M Vatan, one of two Turkish supertankers hit by Iraqi missiles in the last week.

Mrs. Mallinson, from Glasgow, Scotland, who now lives in Marbella, Spain, said she had decided to risk the trip after a period of relative calm in the Gulf "tanker war," in which no ships had been hit for six weeks.

The ship docked at Sirri late Friday, and Mrs. Mallinson and the crew, shaken but in good health, took the two-hour boat ride to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

Asked if she regretted having gone on the trip, she said: "I'm not happy I was in it, but I would have been even more hysterical back home, hearing the news on the radio."

After a pause, she added: "You know, I should have gone to visit by daughter in Australia instead."

"We are lucky no one is dead," said Unit Pekol, from Istanbul, who worked in the engine room. "No one had any real problems, only psychological."

The M Vatan's radio officer, in a state of extreme emotional distress, was lifted to Iran by Iranian helicopter for treatment.

Pekol said he did not intend to return to work in the Gulf despite salaries that are double the usual pay on other routes. "I'm finished with the Gulf," he said.

New Syrian-backed peace plan for Lebanon raises few hopes

By Andrew Tarnowski
Reuters

BEIRUT — Lebanon's latest Syrian-backed peace plan, proclaimed with a flourish in Damascus last week, has an air of "deja vu" to the country's despairing citizens.

A similar plan last year, announced to even greater fanfare amid a surge of hope after Syria emerged as the principal arbiter of Lebanese affairs, collapsed months ago.

It gave way to sectarian fighting that has left Lebanon more fragmented at every level, more impoverished and chaotic and more deeply mired in sectarian hatred.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami said the 1984 plan was Lebanon's "last chance" to survive as a nation. This time, as caretaker head of a defunct "national unity" cabinet of sectarian leaders who have not met for months, he is silent.

According to a senior government source, the new plan again proposes restoration of state authority by the army, with the agreement of hostile sectarian leaders who are to work out state reforms to remove the causes of conflict.

Yet rarely have the times been

more turbulent and the signs less propitious for picking up the pieces. To Lebanese, last year's "national reconciliation" process is dead, and without Syrian military backing the new plan's prospects are dim.

The government source said "Syria's reputation is at stake" and it was determined to end the conflict. But "Syria does not want to intervene militarily," he added.

Its army commanders in Lebanon would only tell its allies to let Lebanese troops into their areas.

Syria's determination to control its allies, and its army's "myth of power," could overcome all obstacles, the source said.

Without Syrian military action, however, it may be hard to achieve the plan's primary goal of permanently ending repeated inter-Muslim militia battles in west Beirut.

Under the plan, militias are to hand their weapons to an army task force and disband, letting troops first take over west Beirut and allowing them later to move into the country's sectarian cantons.

Militia opposition stopped the Lebanese army achieving less ambitious aims last year, and today the army is more splintered

on sectarian lines than ever.

Predominantly Falangist troops defend Christian areas alongside Falangist militiamen. In opposition areas, troops are increasingly allied with rival militias of varying sects.

In west Beirut, Shi'ite Muslim soldiers and militiamen have battled Sunni Muslim, Druze and Palestinian fighters. In the South, Sunni troops and militiamen have fought alongside Druze and Palestinian irregulars against Falangist militiamen.

Druze and Shi'ite militia chiefs Walid Junblatt and Nabih Berri quickly acquiesced to Syrian political pressure after this week's Damascus agreement and announced a formal alliance to end battles between their forces in west Beirut.

Most gunmen disappeared from the streets. However, similar pacts last year were short-lived and Shi'ite-Druze friction is high. West Beirut's expected an eventual showdown between them for control of the area.

As word of the Damascus agreement reached Beirut, Shi'ites and Druze were fighting each other in west Beirut and Sunni and Alawite Muslim militias were battling in Tripoli in the north.

Falangist opposition militias battles flared simultaneously in Beirut and Druze gunners pounded the Falangist cannon to its north.

In the Falangist canton, politicians and militia leaders are at daggers drawn amid criticism of President Amin Gemayel's role in Syria's plans for sectarian reconciliation.

In Mr. Gemayel's palace there was limited optimism. "I'm sure the Syrians will do their best to stop the fighting and come up with a solution," the government source told reporters.

But "they'll have to move fast because Syrian prestige is beginning to erode."

Mr. Gemayel, who is relying on Syrian help to reunite Lebanon, made a brief appearance to the journalist and pledged every effort to save the country.

But he added: "It is not easy to find a solution quickly."

A major problem is the accelerated rise of sectarian cantons since the Israeli army's retreat from South Lebanon.

The Shi'ite militia Amal has seized some of the South and imposed Islamic Sharia law in some areas; like pro-Iranian Shi'ites in

the north-east and a Sunni militia in Tripoli.

Druze forces also seized the Iqlim Al Kharrub region south of the capital, grabbing the coastline between Beirut and Sidon to round out a well-established canton based on Lebanon's central mountains.

Sectarian hatred rose to new heights as Sunni, Druze and Palestinian fighters also seized territory east of Sidon.

Near Sidon and in the Iqlim, Druze and opposition militias ousted tens of thousands of Christians, looted churches and monasteries, and razed villages so that they could never return.

"The president is working against very strong odds," the government source said. "Many states have emerged. To wrest power from all the powers that have emerged in the war is not a very popular thing, hence the unpopularity of the president."

But with Syrian pressure, the statelets would collapse, he said.

"They are like flashes. They are spectacular for a week, a month or a year, but there is no substitute for a united Lebanon and a democratic mix... and I am convinced Syria will support that."

Jadhafi reportedly bidding for OAU chairmanship

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — Libyan leader Muammar Jadhafi is making a bid to become chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), a delegate to the Organisation's ministerial summit meetings said Sunday.

"He has made several contacts with foreign ministers and with heads of state during the past two weeks to try to gain support," said the source, a member of an Arab delegation who asked that his name not be used.

Other delegates said they had heard rumours of a Jadhafi bid, but had dismissed them.

"I heard an inkling of such," said a Nigerian delegate. "But I didn't take it seriously."

Others said the Libyan leader might simply be running up a "trial balloon" to gauge member states' feelings.

Col. Jadhafi has not said whether he will attend this year's 21st OAU summit.

TV & RADIO

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MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran
17:20 Cartoons
17:30 Children's Programme
18:20 Arabic Programme
18:45 Armed Forces Programme
19:30 Programme Review
19:40 News Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:25 Arabic Series
21:00 Jordanian Programme
21:25 Local Programme
22:30 Cinema '85
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Cinema '85 cont.
23:40 Religious Programme and singing off

FOREIGN CHANNEL

17:45 French Programme: Le Chose du Lundi
19:00 News in French
19:20 Sport Magazine (French)
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Who is the Boss
21:00 Charles English
21:20 News in English
22:20 Widows

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07:00 Light Music
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07:45 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Pop Session
08:20 News Summary
08:30 Pop Session Cont.
08:45 News Summary
08:50 Pop Session Cont.
09:00 News Bulletin
09:10 Over a Cup of Tea
09:20 Concert Hour
09:30 News Summary
09:40 Instrumentals
09:50 The 15th Century A.H.
10:00 Pop Session
10:10 News Summary
10:15 Sports Round-up
10:20 Special Feature
10:30 Newsday
10:40 Date with a Star
10:50 Evening Show
11:00 News Summary
11:05 Evening Show Cont.
11:10 News Summary
11:15 Evening Show Cont.
11:20 News Summary
11:25 Evening Show Cont.
11:30 News Summary
11:35 Evening Show Cont.
11:40 News Summary
11:45 Evening Show Cont.
11:50 News Summary
11:55 Evening Show Cont.
12:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsday 07:30 Empire of the Sun 07:45 Empire of the Sun 07:55 Empire of the Sun 08:00 Newsday 08:30 Empire of the Sun 08:45 Empire of the Sun 08:55 Empire of the Sun 09:00 Newsday 09:30 Empire of the Sun 09:45 Empire of the Sun 09:55 Empire of the Sun 10:00 Newsday 10:30 Empire of the Sun 10:45 Empire of the Sun 10:55 Empire of the Sun 11:00 Newsday 11:30 Empire of the Sun 11:45 Empire of the Sun 11:55 Empire of the Sun 12:00 Newsday 12:30 Empire of the Sun 12:45 Empire of the Sun 12:55 Empire of the Sun 13:00 Newsday 13:30 Empire of the Sun 13:45 Empire of the Sun 13:55 Empire of the Sun 14:00 Newsday 14:30 Empire of the Sun 14:45 Empire of the Sun 14:55 Empire of the Sun 15:00 Newsday 15:30 Empire of the Sun 15:45 Empire of the Sun 15:55 Empire of the Sun 16:00 Newsday 16:30 Empire of the Sun 16:45 Empire of the Sun 16:55 Empire of the Sun 17:00 Newsday 17:30 Empire of the Sun 17:45 Empire of the Sun 17:55 Empire of the Sun 18:00 Newsday 18:30 Empire of the Sun 18:45 Empire of the Sun 18:55 Empire of the Sun 19:00 Newsday 19:30 Empire of the Sun 19:45 Empire of the Sun 19:55 Empire of the Sun 20:00 Newsday 20:30 Empire of the Sun 20:45 Empire of the Sun 20:55 Empire of the Sun 21:00 Newsday 21:30 Empire of the Sun 21:45 Empire of the Sun 21:55 Empire of the Sun 22:00 Newsday 22:30 Empire of the Sun 22:45 Empire of the Sun 22:55 Empire of the Sun 23:00 Newsday 23:30 Empire of the Sun 23:45 Empire of the Sun 23:55 Empire of the Sun 24:00 Newsday

VOICE OF AMERICA

MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 13210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 08:40 News 08:50 Newsline 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning 09:40 News 09:50 Newsline 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 VOA Morning 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 VOA Morning 11:40 News 11:50 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 VOA Morning 12:40 News 12:50 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 VOA Morning 13:40 News 13:50 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 VOA Morning 14:40 News 14:50 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 VOA Morning 15:40 News 15:50 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 VOA Morning 16:40 News 16:50 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 VOA Morning 17:40 News 17:50 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 VOA Morning 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 VOA Morning 19:40 News 19:50 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 VOA Morning 20:40 News 20:50 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 VOA Morning 21:40 News 21:50 Newsline 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 VOA Morning 22:40 News 22:50 Newsline 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline 23:30 VOA Morning 23:40 News 23:50 Newsline 24:00 News 24:10 Newsline

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.

VIDEO

* "A video on drama" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

JERASH FESTIVAL

Monday, July 15, 1985

* Forum 7:30-8:30 Israeli Folk Troupe — Turkey 10:00-11:00 Jordanian "Dabke" and Songs

* "A video on drama" at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

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SERVICE CLUBS

Lebanese Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Lebanese Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.

Philadelphian Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.

Retory Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman. Right Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410, 817354.

Churches

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 624590.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 637440.

De I Sule Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Assumption (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 637440.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 637440.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree appoints savings fund director

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued appointing Ghazi Rifal as director general of the Post Office Savings Fund.

TCC to purchase new computer

AMMAN (Petra) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has decided to buy a new computer which will be used to provide information services to subscribers. TCC Director Mohammad Shalal said that two of the corporation's engineers will be dispatched to Kuwait soon to benefit from the experience in the use of the new computer.

Cabinet encourages sports clubs

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has agreed to exempt from production fees and additional tax cement which has been donated by the Jordan Cement Factories Company to the Ma'an sports club. The decision aims to encourage sports in Jordan.

ARC to announce JD 950,000 tender

AMMAN (Petra) — The Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) has decided to announce a JD 950,000 tender for the construction of housing units and service buildings at Ma'an, Aqaba and Hassa stations. ARC employees will benefit from the project, according to a spokesman for the corporation. He said that the ARC board has studied the prospect of carrying out maintenance on 102 kilometres of railroads at a cost of JD 6 million. The project he said would be financed through a loan from the World Bank.

Team to negotiate World Bank loan

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has formed a delegation to conduct negotiations with the World Bank with the purpose of obtaining a loan designed to develop towns and villages in Jordan. The delegation will be led by the director of the Cities and Villages Development Bank.

AUB alumni club discusses budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The American University of Beirut (AUB) alumni club held a meeting at its headquarters in Amman to discuss financial and administrative reports and to endorse the past year's budget. At the meeting, attended by club members, a new management team was elected. The team, led by Farouk Sa'd Abu Jaber, comprises nine other members including five women.

Military court sentences briber

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ahmad Ismail Abu Aker to 3 months in prison for attempting to bribe a public official. The military governor has endorsed the sentence.

Municipality to attend IYY celebrations

AMMAN (Petra) — Amman Municipality will participate in the International Year of Youth (IYY) celebrations which will be held at the Spanish municipality of Valencia. These celebrations are in line with United Nations activities which cover the year of youth programmes for 1985, the International Year of Youth.

Himoud approves tender awards

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Al Himoud has approved the awarding of tenders worth JD 109,942 for local council projects. The tenders include asphalted streets in Mahna village of Ajloun, building classrooms at Twa village in Balqa and building a municipality at Waqas in the northern Jordan Valley.



Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan Sunday holds a press conference at the ministry to outline agricultural policies for the Kingdom (Petra photo)

Cabinet appoints honorary Irish counsellor in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Cabinet Sunday decided to appoint Mr. Salim Jabra Sa'ad as the honorary counsellor for Ireland.

Mr. Sa'ad, a prominent Jordanian businessman and owner of a factory and a contracting firm is to succeed Mr. Emanuel Sabala who was shot dead in Amman last year.

In a telephone interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Sa'ad said that he has not yet assumed his position as he is waiting for 'diplomatic formalities' between Jordan and Ireland to be finalised regarding his appointment.

"I was surprised to read in the newspapers that I have been appointed by the cabinet as honorary counsellor of Ireland", he said. "As soon as I resume my diplomatic position, I would be ready to give my political views on the diplomatic relations between the two countries", he said.

Ireland is, however, known to Jordan for its tourism and high agricultural production in addition to it being a member in the European Community. Mr. Sa'ad commented.

Ireland and Jordan have diplomatic relations but there are no resident ambassadors in either country. The Jordanian ambassador to the United Kingdom usually handles all affairs between Jordan and Ireland. There are more than 500 Irish citizens residing in Jordan.

'Mix up' in exam marking system affects college students

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A controversy over results of make-up exams for students who failed in certain subjects at community colleges resulted in several students not being allowed to sit for a comprehensive examination set by the Ministry of Education to evaluate the standards of community colleges in Jordan. Students in the final year at community colleges began a six-day examination-session on Saturday lasting until July 18.

Director of Examinations at the Ministry of Education Ahmad Bashairieh told the Jordan Times that his department is responsible for holding and organising the annual exams. He pointed out that community colleges are required to send lists of student's marks to the ministry at the conclusion of every semester and he went on to say that if a student's cumulative marks are above 60 per cent his college may then nominate him to sit for the examinations. If the marks are not up to this standard the student has to sit make-up or additional exams at his college to bring his marks up to the required level before he can take the final exam.

Dean of the Arab College Khaled Abul Haq said that the mix up in the marking system will have to wait until next year's examination session and will have to once again sit for make up exams which they have already taken this year.

Ministry of Education Secretary

General Abdul Latif Arabiyat had earlier been quoted by a local newspaper as saying that some community colleges "have made mistakes" in calculating average marks for students. "A check by ministry staff on the marks found several violations," Dr. Arabiyat pointed out. He said that some students had cumulative marks of below 60 per cent, the minimum acceptable mark for sitting the community college exams.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Abdul Haq said the Ministry of Education has charged colleges with calculating marks of the make up exams and the original marks of the student and to obtain an average mark for the student.

The new regulations for community colleges issued by the ministry stipulate that students sit make-up exams soon after the end of a scholastic year. The regulations cancelled previous directives under which students with low marks had to re-enroll in the same subject and after repeating the whole course the students would sit for the make-up exams. "The new regulations accept the marks from the re-sit exam to assess students, which is reasonable", Dr. Arabiyat said.

Dr. Abdul Haq proposed convening a second comprehensive examination by the end of summer. "This step would solve both the situation of the students who were not allowed to sit the exam, and it would also give a chance to those who failed the exam to sit for it once again instead of waiting for a whole year", said Dr. Abdul Haq.

Dakhqan expresses concern over production shortfalls in basic commodities

Ministry prepares strategy to reactivate agriculture sector

AMMAN (Petra) — Despite the great strides which have been achieved in agricultural production and farming, Jordan still suffers from a grave shortage of basic commodities and still imports lean meat, wheat and dairy products, Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakhqan said Sunday.

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Dakhqan said that the government is pursuing its efforts, through successive development plans, to reactivate the agricultural sector in Jordan.

The Ministry of Agriculture is offering its services to farmers and its putting into practice the results of scientific research conducted by different stations, and it is also offering loans to farmers at reasonable terms, Mr. Dakhqan said.

The ministry has prepared a study on the agricultural situation in Jordan. The study includes a new agricultural strategy designed to preserve agricultural resources, land, water and manpower, Mr. Dakhqan pointed out.

He said that the study envisages a strategy for the use of land and increasing production with a view to producing sufficient products for local markets and a surplus for export or for processing in order to ensure food security for the country.

The Ministry of Agriculture, he said, is determined to find a way to overcome the problem of misuse of agricultural land and the loss of land units, Mr. Dakhqan said. He said the study envisages support for the agricultural sector by providing farmers with modern methods of protecting animal health, advising on farming techniques and providing agricultural equipment.

The ministry's study, he added, includes a report about rain-fed and highland areas which cover an area of 760,000 dunums while the area of land under irrigation is 516,878 dunums.

He said the study indicates that the number of sheep in Jordan was nearly 1.5 million head in 1984 and 25,000 cattle which produced 10,000 tonnes of meat. Between 1980 and 1983 Jordan imported veterinary medicines and pes-

ticides, seeds, farm implements and fertilisers at the cost of JD 47.9 million, the minister added.

Mr. Dakhqan answered questions put to him by the press. Reporters' questions focused on the production of wheat at Sahi Al Suwan in the semi-desert regions of Jordan and criteria adopted by the ministry in offering guidance and loans to farmers.

Several senior officials from the Ministry of Agriculture attended the press conference.

Technical cooperation agreement

Also on Sunday Jordan and West Germany signed an agreement on technical cooperation between the two sides in improving agricultural production.

Under the agreement signed in Amman, West Germany will provide the Ministry of Agriculture with techniques to enable it to pursue the implementation of a project designed to produce improved seeds and develop agricultural production in general. The agreement was signed for Jordan by Mr. Dakhqan and for West Germany by the embassy Charge d'Affaires.

Jordan, China review cooperation in education

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and China Sunday discussed bilateral cooperation in educational affairs and the exchange of scholarships to allow students from Jordan and China the chance to acquire education and culture from universities in both countries.

The subject of educational exchanges was conducted through a visiting Chinese team and senior officials from the Ministry of Education led by the ministry's secretary general, Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat.

The head of the Chinese team commended the educational and cultural ties between Jordan and China which, he said, are being strengthened for the benefit of both countries. He also paid tribute to Jordan's development in educational fields and vocational training.

The Chinese official said that any foreign students studying in

Cabinet decides authorities' responsibility for dams

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has decided that the responsibility for existing dams in the Jordan Valley or ones which will be built in the future for irrigation purposes should be under the authority of the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), while dams allocated for drinking water in the Kingdom will remain under the responsibility of the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ).

Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai had earlier chaired a number of meetings of the economic, financial and planning committee during which issues related to water policy in the country and irrigation and drinking water projects in the Jordan Valley and highlands were discussed.

The committee took a number of decisions including entrusting the Ministry of Planning with completing and updating previous water studies and, evaluating water situations in Jordan.

Colourful scenes in Souk Okaz provoke pertinent questions on Arab literature

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — The play is not an imitation of imported western theatre, nor is it a traditional work. "Alf Hikaya Wa Hikaya Fi Souk Okaz" is a pan Arab production inspired by boulevard theatre, open air or public theatre. A colourful and bright mosaic of 14 different portraits was presented Saturday at the South Theatre of Jerash in a masterful collage of theatrical art.

This year Jerash witnessed the birth of a dramatised spectacle as twenty different artists from different Arab countries presented a unique, rich and fabulous performance enriching the whole image of Arab history and civilisation.

Combination of old and new

Using his dramatic instruments and techniques, avant garde Moroccan Director Al Tayib Al Sidiqi, combined the old with the new and produced a clear artistic and cultural portrait which extends its roots from Arabic traditions and culture and which is based on the famous collection of old Arabian stories assembled from all quarters of oriental traditions: "The Thousand and One Nights".

In "One Thousand and One Tales in Souk Okaz" the twenty Arab artists present sheer entertainment through poetic humour, irony and down to earth scenarios.

Director Al Sidiqi is deeply impressed by Arabic civilisation, Arabic history and brilliant and innovative Arab intellectuals, thinkers and authors who spent their lives dreaming of a better future for the Arab World. In this play, he interprets his deep love of genuine Arabic literature and culture into an innovative, clear, pleasant and joyful show.

Director Al Sidiqi has a great mastery of style and form which endow his mature work with a forceful simplicity. Throughout the 14 different portraits, director Al Sidiqi is trying to question why the Arab World has become impotent and unable to produce literary work of any great importance.

Innovative techniques

This avant garde theatre pre-

sents new instruments, new techniques and a new way of addressing the Arab audience. In the first scene all Arab caravans coming from almost all Arab countries meet in Souk Okaz, the spring of Arabic literature and the meeting place for all Arab intellectuals, poets and authors.

Souk Okaz is a market place for the "book" which is the only commodity sold. The rich Arabic library comprising philosophy, Arabic poetry, literary works by Al Jahiz, Abu Hayyan Al Tawhidi, Abu Nawas, Abu Al Ala'a Al

hanged in the souk, especially since he was the 'victim of the book' and died when his library



they became very close friends.

Importance of literature

The director tries to depict in this portrait the real importance of the book and Arabic literature. He says that the problem lies in the attitude of Arab people towards the book. Arabs in general are not a reading people, therefore we are witnessing a period of continuous decadence and frustration. Mr. Al Sidiqi says.

The conflict between power and

orisms arranged under different headings. In this portrait, almost all the actors participating in the play had a leading role including Juba played by director Al Sidiqi and Al Jahiz played by Sami Kur-tan from Iraq.

"Sahriyar and Scheherazade" was also one of the major attractions of the play as for the first time, this Arabian story is presented in a modern way with the contrast between content and form becoming clear. Scheherazade, the daughter of the minister and the only unmarried virgin in town, is ready to marry King Sahriyar despite the fact that she will be killed the second day of her marriage. Nidal Al Ashgar playing Scheherazade performed a lively and beautiful performance with Rafiq Ali Ahmad playing Sahriyar. Lina Al Tel from Jordan also played a strong, natural and professional role in this portrait.

Star performers

Credit should be given to almost every one who worked in this play, and although the director tried to give equal importance to each and every actor and actress in the play, the star of the play and the centre of attention was Lebanese actress Nidal Al Ashgar who is also the producer of the play.

In her different roles such as "Al Khansa" and "Walada" the daughter of the caliphate Al Mustakfi and others, Nidal Al Ashgar, with her long acting experience in theatre and television, presented a flexible and successful performance.

Since theatre work is a collective work, and since both director and producer believe and support collaboration in stage production, every one of these Professional actors contributed to the success of this production.

The music of the play was written by the renowned musician Munir Bashir and the story was written by Dr. Walid Saif. Costumes designers Maria Al Sidiqi, Al Tayib Al Sidiqi's sister, and the Lebanese-French designer Al Jean Piere Deliviere historically and geographically researched their costumes and also proved that they have a vivid insight into the characters they are dressing.



Members of the cast for the pan-Arab play "One Thousand and One Tales in Souk Okaz" pose on the steps of the South Theatre in Jerash

Ma'ari and others are being sold in Souk Okaz as any other consumer commodity.

Amr Ibn Bahr Al Jahiz, arrives on the scene. He is one of the most brilliant Arabic authors who developed the literary essay and dealt with topics as rhetoric and natural history besides his writings of small tracts indulging in anecdotes, learned quotations and niceties.

Al Jahiz objects to the cheap way his works are being ex-

fell on him.

Al Jahiz, who represents the Arab intellectual conscience, spent his life contributing to the Arabic ideal of "Adab" and who also wrote a great portion and perhaps the most entertaining Arabic literature "The Book of the Misers" is unhappy arguing with the people in the souk. There he meets "Juba", the popular Arab personality who represents the Arab popular conscience and

thoughts is also tackled in the play, when a strong fight takes place between the pen and the sword until the sword wins.

Two other portraits in this play also attracted the audience; the "Al Kaddaoun" and "Sahriyar and Scheherazade". The "Al Kaddaoun" scene based on the "Al Bouhala'a", "The Book of the Miser" by Al Jahiz, which consists of Adab work, a wide collection of anecdotes and aph-

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Stone Age meets the computer age

By David M. Stewart

From American Way

EVER if Indiana Jones isn't your everyday archaeologist — the usual image is somewhat less swashbuckling — his field work in "Raiders of the Lost Ark" probably seems to moviegoers to be pretty typical fare for the job: hard physical work done painstakingly by shovel and trowel to uncover lost buildings or slip into rich, secret tombs. Great work has been done in this tradition, but the typical dig is somewhat less cinematic, and the recovered treasures may be little more than some clay potsherds, the bones of some domesticated animal, or a patch of ashes.

Still, in the past 20 years archaeology has changed drastically from the dig-and-catalog tradition and has taken advantage of the benefits of new technology. The results are solutions to some archaeological enigmas that have persisted for decades, and insights never before possible into the lives of people and cultures long dead. The development of more technological means of study has resulted from more than simply the influence of the scientific environment. Dr. Deborah Pearsall of the University of Missouri says that there was "a watershed in archaeology during the 1960s, when the whole discipline evolved from an emphasis on objects, artifacts, pottery, and chronology toward looking at how people were living in the past, in their life ways. We expanded into more ecological approaches, and we are doing anthropology and archaeology differently than we used to." New technologies are a big part of that difference.

In some cases the difference is almost intentional. The synthetic aperture radar (SAR) of the space shuttle Columbia wasn't

really meant to serve as an archaeological tool, but it became one almost by accident on its second flight in November, 1981.

Radar works by bouncing high-frequency radio waves off an object and measuring the round-trip time it takes the waves to return to the antenna. That time gives some idea of the distance and shape of the object. SAR electronically simulates an antenna much longer than is physically possible, thus improving reception and resolution. W.E. Brown, a radar specialist at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, explains:

"We generate a synthetic aperture by transmitting pulses and receiving back the energy while the spacecraft of airplane on which the radar is mounted is moving. If you keep repeating this process, recording each echo's phase, amplitude, and displacement over time, and then add it all up, it's as if you have an antenna as long as the distance you moved during, say, 10,000 pulses."

The shuttle's SAR was going to study geological formations for clues to resource deposits, but when spacecraft malfunctions cut the mission from five days to just more than two, the astronauts turned the radar onto whatever geologically unexplored territories their orbit passed over. Unexpectedly, the radar penetrated below the surface of the immense Selima Sand Sheet, a part of the Sahara Desert that covers southwestern Egypt and northern Sudan.

The Selima Sand sheet is almost lifeless: There is no vegetation because rain falls only every 30 to 50 years. Rain is so rare, in fact, that military-vehicle tracks left before and during World War II still can be seen in some places. Yet archaeologists have found evidence of ancient human settlements that apparently existed

miles from oases. The most recent was of the neolithic phase (about 10,000 B.C. of the Stone Age. How did these people survive?

The shuttle's SAR has helped to answer that question by revealing bedrock and gravel surfaces under the sand, delineating previously unknown valleys, rivers, and other geologic structures — turning back the sands to the mid-tertiary period 17 to 50 million years ago, when the area had a subtropical climate. Despite the absence of clues to their existence on the surface, the river system has some flood plains comparable to or greater than those of the Nile. And these rivers have supported prehuman and human communities at several times in the past. Indeed, a 1982 expedition across the area discovered several sites yielding artifacts and shells. The sites seemed randomly distributed at the time, but since then the expedition's path has been correlated with Columbia's radar data, showing that the 1982 path actually followed an invisible valley where streams from three directions had met.

Archaeologists are working on problems of prehistoric agriculture by investigating microscopic geins. The geins are phytoliths, or plant stones, pieces of astonishingly pure gemstone-quality opal that are formed between the cells of almost all plants when they precipitate the silica dissolved in ground water. Phytoliths serve several purposes in the lives of plants, including acting as an anti-wilting device during drought and as a defence against chewing insects.

But the archaeological importance of phytoliths stems from the fact that they form into distinctive shapes in many kinds of plants and are left behind when a plant decays. Thus the phytoliths

in an archaeological soil sample may provide a record of human plant use or cultivation on a particular site.

The University of Missouri's Pearsall is one of the pioneers of modern phytolith research. She has done extensive studies of maize phytoliths in Ecuador to try to determine the history of the domestication of maize. She got interested in phytolith analysis, she says, because Ecuador is "a fairly tropical region, with a distinctive wet season. So we couldn't expect very good plant preservation unless materials were burned, and even then there are problems. Phytoliths, because they're inorganic, preserve much better."

Dr. Pearsall's work on maize phytoliths has shown that varieties of the crop were under cultivation as long as 4,500 years ago in Ecuador. She is now trying to identify the cropping patterns of Ecuadorian-raised field systems — sets of rectangular farming plots separated by long drainage canals — by distinguishing layers of phytolith-laden soil from layers of mud. She says:

"The most direct information we'll get is going to be about subsistence. But if you can figure out what some of the crops are, that may give you some information on contacts between populations, because a crop may be known to have developed in a different area. So its presence would document patterns of cultural contact."

Phytolith analysis takes archaeology to a relatively microscopic level of application. But there are ways to analyse evidence on the basis of something smaller yet: energy. That is what PIXE (pronounced "pixy") — proton induced X-ray emission — can do. PIXE is performed by a particle accelerator, a common tool in

low-energy physics. There are several accelerators in the country, and Dr. Bill Nelson has done a few archaeological experiments with an accelerator at the PIXE lab at Florida State University.

A PIXE analysis is non-destructive because it is performed simply by shooting a beam of harmless protons into a sample that can be no more than a few specks of an artifact. The protons knock a lot of electrons out of their orbits, and when other electrons rush in to fill the orbits, the atoms emit X-rays at different levels, depending on the sample's constituent elements.

Dr. Nelson has used the PIXE lab to check on the differences between native copper and the smelted copper used in an armour breastplate recovered from a sunken Spanish galleon. In this case he was looking not for something new but for a check of the method. It worked: the breastplate copper emitted a large X-ray spike characteristic of the metal antimony, which is used to strengthen many smelted ores. Other work done with PIXE at Oxford-University has established the accuracy of Herodotus, a Greek historian circa Fifth Century B.C., on the question of ancient geographical sources for silver.

If PIXE can investigate the veracity of a text, the computer can do something equally important: With the help of several programmes designed to use ancient languages, it can help reassemble fragmented texts discovered in digs. Several years ago David Packard, a classicist and the son of one of the founders of the Hewlett Packard computer company, designed a computer system called Ibycus to do the textual searches, translations, comparisons, and manipulations that are the daily grind of classical scholars. Ibycus contains many features common to word-processing programmes, features that allow sections of text to be moved easily for comparison or rearrangement, or programmes

that will find almost any bit of text for which a key word or phrase can be remembered.

Dr. Robert Kraft of the University of Pennsylvania recently used his lexical search programme to discover where in the book of Genesis a collection of Greek-language papyrus fragments came from. The fragments, found in Egypt, had been photographed and appended to a book after the editor of the papyrus text had given up trying to place them. Dr. Kraft says:

"I went through the pictures and set up a computer file with Genesis formatted in a way similar to the identified sections of the papyrus. This gave me a rough idea of how many letters per line, lines per page, and those sorts of things, I had to work with. Then I ran my lexical search programme for the letters I could read on the fragments."

Inside of 15 minutes the computer had come up with a few possible solutions. How long would it take to do this kind of work by hand? Answers Dr. Kraft:

"If anybody had the time and energy to try it, he could indeed cut and paste, or photocopy, and set up the format I did on computer. But nobody would have tried: it would have been too great an expenditure of time and energy to do it." The system isn't omnipotent: some fragments are unidentifiable so far, perhaps because of variations in spelling or diction. But Kraft thinks that within two or three years all known variations should be in the computer files, and he'll be able to do searches that take them into account.

These technologies probably won't inspire any movies as exciting as "Raiders." But they provide a lot more insight into human history than the kind of adrenaline-fueled gold-digging archaeology Indiana Jones captivated us with. And that real knowledge is at least equally thrilling to the curious mind looking for the human past.

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First of all, at the opening, many ambassadors (if not all of them) could not find a seat, although a big board with the labelled "ambassadors" indicated more than a hundred seats. But other families, with children, took their places, leaving the foreign officials standing up.

The wives of two Arab ambassadors had to swear they were diplomats, while one of the people in charge at the entrance insisted they should be searched.

Jordanian officials did not have a better luck. Many of them had to introduce themselves, with the help of some of their colleagues to be able to sit at the places reserved for them. Some were even asked to give identification to prove they were the ones whom the invitation cards were addressed to. Why isn't someone from the Foreign Ministry protocol standing there, together with the people of the Jerash Festival to help recognise the officials and save everybody so much embarrassment? Also, the system of sending invitation cards to "families" makes things very difficult. By no means can the number of people who would be attending be guessed. At the opening ceremony, which Their Majesties the King and the Queen attend, the invitation cards should be personal and numbered. Each guest would then occupy the seat allocated to him.

As for the shows, I enjoyed and admired very much this "Thousand and one Story", a sparkling show with great actors and first-class staging. Unfortunately, the movement on the stairs from people going out to buy more sandwiches and beverages, and the cries of hungry or sleepy babies made it very difficult to follow the play.

In short it is very sad to hear people say as I heard yesterday: "We would have loved to watch the Iraqi show, or the Turkish group, or the Indians — but we just don't have the courage to face Jerash. Let us hope they will perform in Amman".

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Scientists probe origins of dinosaur reign

By Boris Weintraub

National Geographic News Service

BERKELEY, California — For many years, scientists have pondered one of evolution's great mysteries: What happened 65 million years ago to cause the extinction of the dinosaurs?

Now there is a new scientific interest in a similar question: What happened 190 million years ago that led to a profusion of dinosaurs so great that the giant reptiles spread throughout the earth and dominated the landscape for 125 million years?

The time under such scientific consideration is the so-called "boundary" between the Triassic and Jurassic periods of the Mesozoic era, a stretch of time that saw a marked change in the composition of animal life.

Though the earliest dinosaurs had appeared in the last part of the Triassic, they had competed with many other creatures, primarily fellow reptiles, for food, space, and dominance. But by the early Jurassic, most of those competitors had vanished, and dinosaurs proliferated across the earth, growing both in variety and size, until they ruled the planet.

Signs of growing interest in this crucial moment in evolutionary history came at a symposium held here last fall in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Society of Vertebrate Paleontology, whose members dig out fossilised evidence of the past and try to explain what that evidence means.

When Kevin Padian, a University of California paleontologist who served as programme chairman for the annual meeting, began to arrange the symposium, he thought that only a few of the more than 400 paleontologists attending the meeting would be interested. "I was amazed," Padian found that more than half of the 400 were interested. He had to find a larger room, which was almost filled all day as scientists from around the world presented 15-minute papers offering evidence of new finds and new theories to explain the vexing problem.

Both in his remarks to the scientists at the symposium and in an interview later, Padian attempted to explain this burst of interest.

"Work in this time period had exploded recently," he said. "In the last 10 years, scientists from a variety of fields have realised that we needed a whole new way of looking at the problem."

Much of their work has gone into re-examining previous fossils and the sites where they were found to determine more precisely when the animals lived.

As a result, many discoveries that had been thought to be late Triassic now are considered to be early Jurassic instead. Far from being simply a matter of scientific nit-picking, such reclassifications change the picture scientists have of which animals existed when, the timing of appearances and extinctions, and what the ecology was like. This enabled them to propose

new theories of how evolution took place.

The Triassic period, which began about 225 million years ago and lasted about 35 million years, saw the emergence of a large variety of reptiles as the earth's dominant land creatures. Included among them were the first crocodiles, turtles, lizard-like reptiles, and dinosaurs, as well as the so-called mammal-like reptiles, holdovers from the previous geologic era. The earliest true mammals also made their debut.

"So the Triassic had three kinds of creatures: holdovers from the past, new ones that persisted into the Jurassic, and some that existed only in the Triassic," Padian explained. "These included aquatic and land carnivores that came into existence during the Triassic and by its end were replaced completely."

The end of the Triassic and the onset of the Jurassic saw a wave of major extinctions that paved the way for dinosaurs to take over in the geologically brief period of just a few million years. Speakers at the symposium noted evidence that a smaller wave of extinctions had taken place earlier during the Triassic, perhaps setting up the more momentous events at the end of the period.

Others pondered changes in vegetation that saw the gradual emergence of plants that, perhaps, could not be chewed and digested by dominant Triassic animals.

One paper, presented by A.W. Crompton of Harvard's Museum

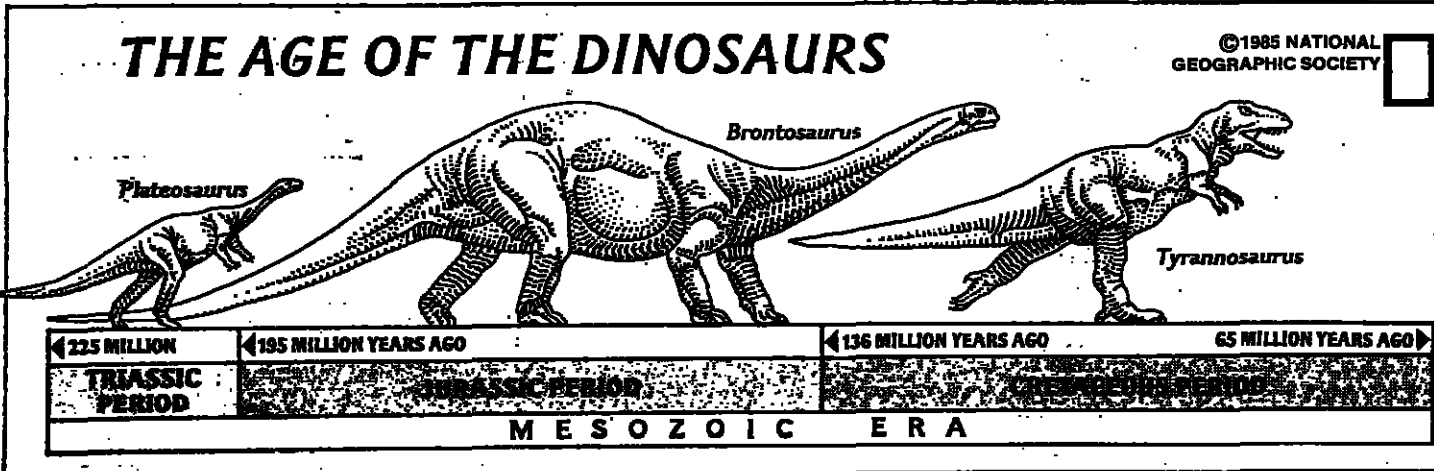
of Comparative Zoology, raised the possibility that as some dinosaurs evolved they proved better able to draw nutritious parts of a plant that other late Triassic animals could not reach because of the way their jaws and teeth were constructed.

Crompton also wondered whether some plant-eating dinosaurs developed a different way of extracting energy from fibrous foods. "They may have developed a grinding stomach for dealing with tough food," he speculated, noting a recent discovery of stomach stones in the rib cage of a dinosaur found in Africa.

At the time of the Triassic-Jurassic boundary, the earth had one supercontinent called Pangaea, so the location of fossil finds is less significant than their age. All the evidence suggests that the climate at the time was tropical or sub-tropical throughout the giant landmass, but climatological change has been suggested as another reason for the extinctions.

As with most such problems, especially those dealing with such a long-ago time, there are few definitive solutions. Still, scientists are devoting much study to what Padian calls "the biggest overhaul in vertebrate taxa" ever, in the hopes of finding answers to the key questions:

How fast did this occur? Did it happen all over the world at the same time, or did it happen in different places at different times? And, of course, the basic question: What caused it?



The mini skirt craze hits China

By Jeremy Clift

Reuter

SHANGHAI — The mini-skirt has hit China. Along Nanjing road, the main shopping street in trend-setting Shanghai, young girls are now wearing hems ranging from a conservative mid-length to a full seven inches above the knee.

After decades of revolutionary puritanism, make-up and gold jewellery are back in fashion, along with skin-hugging shorts and pedal-pushers, the tight trousers cut off just below the knee.

Most eye-catching is the mini-skirt — a fashion revolution in China which until recently has

been dominated by the drab blues and greens of the baggy Mao suit.

"It's the latest thing this summer," said 22-year-old typist Yang Xuding, who wore a pale yellow mini at the Shanghai Motor Show. "Many of my friends are now wearing the mini."

Shanghai, and Canton in the south, set the pace for fashions throughout China. But still only the most daring have risked the mini so far and most women on Shanghai's congested streets this summer prefer a more conservative hem length.

It is an indication of a radical shift in official attitudes that the mini has crept in without a murmur of protest so far.

Textile Minister Wu Wenying ordered China's clothes designers this month to spruce up their ideas and stop churning out dull designs which no one wants to buy.

Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang has taken the lead in popularising the Western suit and tie in place of the loose-fitting Mao outfit, while Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun has called for a revolutionary change in the people's attitude to clothes.

Mr. Tian said officials should encourage more fashionable dress.

The old Chinese concept that a garment could be worn "three years as new, three years as old and another three years patched

up" was completely out of date, he declared.

"We should liberalise our minds a bit, make life more beautiful and stop viewing fancy clothes as exotic."

At a clothing exhibition last September the 56-year-old vice-premier called on Chinese women to be bolder in wearing pretty clothes and discard the idea that shabby garments were virtuous.

Guangming Daily, the austere newspaper for China's intellectuals, joined the campaign. "Many of our consumers still cannot liberate themselves from the obsolete idea that a colourful lifestyle is taboo," it said in an editorial.

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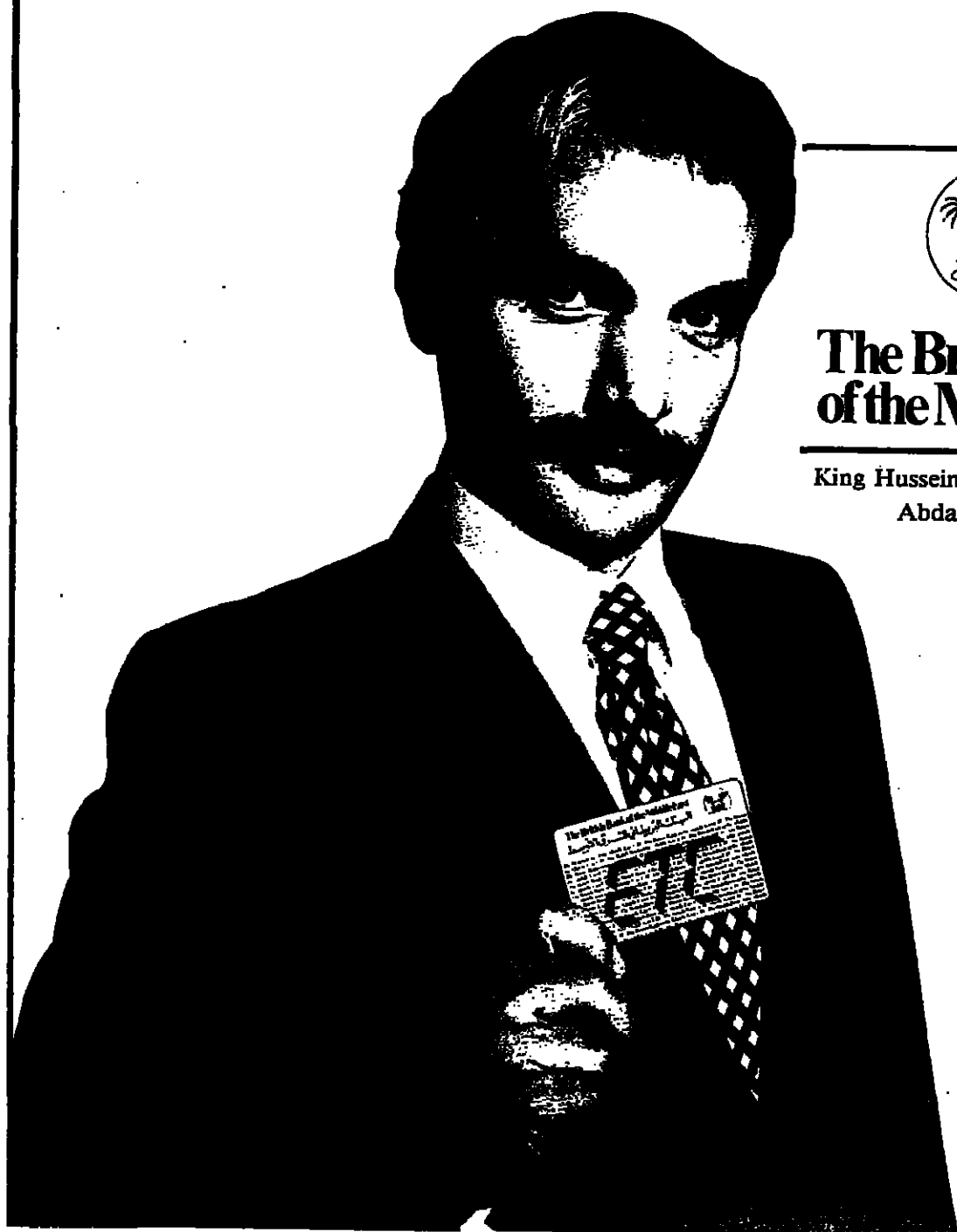
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IAAF announces single sessions for Seoul Olympics

ATHENS (R) — Athletics events at the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be staged in single daily sessions with finals held primarily in the afternoons, the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) council said Sunday.

The announcement, ending months of negotiations over the Seoul timetable, runs against the wishes of major American television networks who wanted finals to be held early in the day to coincide with peak-time viewing in the United States.

IAAF President Primo Nebiolo, announcing the decision at the end of a three-day council meeting, said the finals of only two events — the women's marathon and the men's 50 kilometres walk — would be held in the morning.

The first considerations of delegates, who unanimously backed the timetable, were the interests of athletes and climatic conditions in the South Korean capital, Nebiolo told a news conference.

"We watched the (Los Angeles) Olympics at one, two or three o'clock in the morning in Eur-

ope," Nebiolo said. "Why shouldn't the Americans?"

According to the timetable, which still has to go before the International Olympic Committee (IOC), the athletics session would be staged from 0900 to 1700 hours local time each day.

Vice-president of the Seoul organising committee, Unyong Kim, said he was not afraid that there would be a boycott of the 1988 Olympics by some countries.

"We hope these will be the most successful Olympic Games we have had in recent times," he said. "We expect participation by all countries."

Finals would be held in the early and late afternoon, Nebiolo said, giving as an example the 1545 hours planned starting time for the men's 200 metres.

Leading competitors in that

event could include defending champion Carl Lewis of the United States, winner of four gold medals at last year's games.

Nebiolo said the Seoul organising committee and the IOC had not yet signed any contracts for the sale of television rights but he did not expect the IAAF decision to seriously affect the amount raised.

The president headed a four-member committee set up by the IAAF at its March meeting in Rome to draft the timetable.

Nebiolo said Sunday the committee, which included delegates from France, Denmark and China, had considered holding a morning and afternoon athletics session each day, following the pattern in Los Angeles.

But the 1800 hours sunset in South Korea in September and October when the games will be held would have allowed for a midday break of only two hours and the idea was rejected on the grounds of security and transport problems.



Capt. Emil Hawatmeh

Hawatmeh wins billiards tournament

AMMAN (J.T.) — Marine Captain Emil Hawatmeh Saturday won a billiards tournament championship organised by Greece Alumni Club.

Capt. Hawatmeh competed the last stage of the tournament with Hani Akawi and Faysal Haddad who finished second and third.

At a ceremony held at the Greece Alumni Club Colonel Husni Rasheed handed trophies and prizes to the winners.

Soccer elbows back on French calendar

By Derek Parr
Rouen

PARIS — Summer holidays are in full swing, and the Tour de France continues to captivate sports fans — but soccer is already elbowing its unseasonal way back on to the French calendar.

European champions France have fixed their gaze on the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico, so they want to wrap up the season, which begins on Tuesday, earlier than usual.

Cup final day will bring down the curtain on April 30, a month before Michel Platini, Alain Giresse and Jean Tigana parade their talents in Mexico, barring injury or the team's unlikely failure to qualify.

At home, last season's European Cup semi-finalists Bordeaux will be aiming for their third successive championship, to equal the hat-trick achieved by the classy Saint Etienne of the mid-1970s.

During the brief close season, Bordeaux have released one former West German international striker, Dieter Mueller, and acquired another, Uwe Reinders, a recruit from Werder Bremen. Mueller has moved to Gra-

sshopper in Switzerland after three seasons at Bordeaux.

The bonus for Bordeaux is that midfield stars Fernando Chalana and Jean Tigana should still be with them. Portuguese maestro Chalana, disenchanted after a season of frustration marred by injury, said he wanted to leave when he was dropped at the end of May, while Tigana was rumoured to be bound for Italy.

But Chalana has patched up his quarrel with the club, dedicated himself to success and shaved off his distinctive drooping moustache, aiming to enjoy new luck with a new look.

Tigana was approached by newly-promoted Italian club Lecce, but reports suggest they were priced out of the market by an asking price of five billion lire (\$5.6 million).

The other challengers, however, will be pinning their hopes on new players — none more so than Paris Saint-Germain, who fired team chief Georges Peyroche last March.

The Parisians failed to persuade Michel Hidalgo, architect of the French European championship triumph, to forsake the national federation for a special administrative role with them.

But new team chief Gerard Houllier has seven new players at

his disposal, including international goalkeeper Joel Bats from Auxerre, defenders Michel Bibard and Fabrice Poulain from Nantes and Argentine striker Omar da Fonseca from relegated Tours. There might be an eighth if Dutch international midfielder Pierre Vermeulen is signed this week.

Nantes, second in the league last season, are in flux after losing half a dozen players, most notably Maxime Bossis, their captain and sweeper, who has risked his international career in a move to the relegated Paris racing club.

Yvon Le Roux, who lost his international and club place in central defence through injury, joins Nantes from Monaco, who charged up the table to finish third in a barnstorming second half of last season, capping it all by winning the French cup.

Few clubs can match the Monaco midfield skills of Bernard Genghini, Daniel Bravo and Dominique Bijotat or the punch up front of Bruno Bellone, Philippe Anziani and newcomer Philippe Tibaut.

If Havre, France's oldest club, return to the first division after 21 years alongside Nice and Rennes, in place of relegated Racing Club Paris, Tours and Rouen.

Foreign international new-

comers to French soccer include Danish forward Kenneth Brylle, midfielders Vladimir Petrovic of Yugoslavia and Gyozo Burca of Hungary and West German striker Juergen Milewski.

Brylle was signed from Dutch first division Eindhoven by Marseilles, who hope he will succeed where England's Laurie Cunningham and Dutchman Tschu-Ling failed. Petrovic, once of Arsenal, joins Brest from Belgian first division Antwerp to provide the bullets for marksman Gerard Buscher.

Burca, capped 20 times for Hungary, joins Auxerre from Videoton, last season's beaten UEFA Cup finalists, and Milewski has left Hamburg to help fallen giants Saint-Etienne return to the first division after a near-miss last time.

Departures from the first division include Andrzej Szarmach, the striker whose goals helped Poland to third place in the 1974 World Cup. He leaves Auxerre for second division Guingamp.

Another absentee will be Delio Onnis, who scored a record 298 league goals in 14 seasons in France. The Rome-born striker, oldest man — at 37 — in the championship, switches to a public relations job with Toulon, last of his four French clubs.

Clark claims narrow win in 400m

LONDON (R) — Olympic finalist Darren Clark of Australia claimed a narrow victory in the 400 metres at the English Amateur Athletic Association meeting at Crystal Palace Sunday.

Clark, who just missed a medal at Los Angeles, pipped British teenager Derek Redmond, who caused an upset on Saturday when he defeated Jamaica's world champion Bert Cameron in the first qualifying heat.

The Australian finally edged past the 19-year-old in 45.45 seconds, though Redmond had the satisfaction of finishing ahead of

Americans Mark Rowe and Willie Caldwell in a personal best 45.52.

Another foreign invader, Brazilian Jose-Luis Barbosa, showed some of the flowing style of his compatriot and Olympic champion Joaquim Cruz in the 800 metres.

Barbosa overhauled American Eugene Sanders in the final few metres after the American had appeared to have the race sewn up. The Brazilian clocked 1:45.48 with Sanders just 0.10 seconds behind with Kenyan Edwin Koech third.

Britain Steve Cram, world cha-

mpion over 1,500 metres, pulled out of the 800 because he feared being sidelined for three weeks with a calf injury.

Cram will return to action in Nice on Tuesday when he lines up against Cruz and Olympic 5,000 metres champion Said Aouita of Morocco over 1,500 metres.

Britain's Olympic finalist Ade Mafe took the 200 metres in 20.99 in front of compatriot Buster Watson.

Olympic silver medalist Dave Ottley of Britain won the men's javelin with a best mark of 88.32 metres.

Nystrom defends Swiss title

GSTAAD, Switzerland (R) — Topseed Joakim Nystrom became the first player to successfully defend the Swiss Open tennis title when he beat West German Andreas Maurer in the men's singles final Sunday.

The young Swede rarely departed from his solid baseline game and won 6-4, 1-6, 7-5, 6-3 to record his second successive triumph in the \$150,000 tournament.

Unseeded Maurer, 28, offered stern resistance throughout and

threatened an upset when he bounced back after losing the first set to sweep the second and level the match.

Maurer then led 5-4 in the third set before the Swede rediscovered his customary speed and precision and won the next three games to secure the set.

Nystrom took the initiative early in the fourth set ensure victory, breaking the West German for a 3-1 lead.

McCormy, Trujillo make the weight

MONTE CARLO (R) — Champion Milton McCormy was slightly heavier than Panamanian challenger Carlos Trujillo at the weigh-in for Sunday night's World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight title fight (2100 GMT).

Trujillo tipped the scales at 66.5 kilograms and McCormy, who worked off excess grams in training, followed him at 66.7 in a weigh-in carried out in a Monte Carlo hotel.

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World sugar glut sours North-South ties

BRUSSELS (R) — Eleven years ago, consumers in Western Europe were hoarding sugar like gold dust amid wild rumours of a global shortage.

Today the world is overflowing with sugar, its price is less than a tenth of what it was in 1974, and the glut is souring North-South relations, European and Third World officials say.

The slump in the world price has affected the wealth of governments and peasants alike in developing countries such as the Philippines and Brazil.

It has also cost the European Community millions of dollars in a controversial export subsidy scheme which has spiralled in size as the price of sugar has fallen — although now even the Community has said that enough is enough.

The Community controls about 30 per cent of the world sugar market and Third World producers accuse it of helping depress prices by flooding the market with highly subsidised exports.

Developing countries who depend on sugar sales as an engine for development charge that the Community — along with the United States, another major producer — has used its wealth to subsidise the dumping of its sugar surpluses on world markets.

Ironically, the Community also buys sugar from developing nations at higher than market prices under the Lome convention, a trade and aid pact with 66 countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP).

The 10-nation Community gives its own sugar producers a guaranteed price for sugar consumed within the bloc, and pays Eur-

opean traders export subsidies to bridge the gap between this and the price offered on the depressed open market.

As international prices have fallen, it has paid ever-larger rebates. The cost of its sugar policy more than doubled between 1981 and 1984 and it paid out around \$900 million last year in rebates and storage costs.

Last June, the European Commission refused to increase the export subsidy following a further plunge in prices, abruptly withdrawing from the world market.

A Community agriculture spokesman said: "We simply cannot afford to continue intervention. With the market as it is, the sky could be the limit."

He said the bloc had to dispose of a large sugar surplus, especially now when farmers were harvesting their sugar-yielding beets.

Community officials said that if the bloc stuck to its new policy, it could still be left with stocks of two million tonnes when the harvest came in at the beginning of October in addition to the normal annual surplus of 3.5 million tonnes.

If the market did not revive, the present system whereby the Community finances export subsidies through levies on the producers' incomes would collapse by next year, they added.

The market price of sugar stands at under three cents per pound, compared with an average of around 30 cents during the 1974 sugar panic.

Mr. Dieter Grupe, head of the Community's sugar division, said the Community would not lift its ceiling on export rebates until

mid-August at the earliest, but admitted there appeared to be little chance of prices improving in the near future.

World sugar production has outpaced consumption each year since 1980 and some analysts estimate global stock surpluses as high as 17 million tonnes.

"It's crazy, the prices being quoted now do not cover production costs... it's got to stop soon," he said.

Community producers have reduced their acreages by 15 per cent this year, but countries such as Brazil and Australia have increased theirs, he said.

To make things worse, the Soviet Union, once a large buyer on the world market, now obtained its supplies directly from Cuba, cutting demand on the open market, Mr. Grupe added.

A decision on whether to adjust Community sugar production quotas would be taken by the bloc's agriculture ministers in

January or February 1986. Mr. Grupe said, adding that worldwide production discipline was badly needed to save sugar prices.

However consuming and producing nations failed last year to negotiate a working international sugar agreement that would restrict exports at times of low prices. The previous accord proved generally ineffective, largely because the Community declined to join.

Mauritius' ambassador to the Community, Mr. Raymond Chasle, told Reuters that the ACP signatories of the sugar pact with the Community also wanted an international agreement between producers. The problem was the existence of protectionist measures in so many countries.

"It is complete anarchy on the market... and the industrial countries are the ones who benefit most from the resulting low prices," he said.

Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad N. Batshon

AMMAN — On Monday, traders were waiting to see if the dollar can rebound from its lows following a poor showing on Friday. On Friday, the dollar fell below three West German marks in the U.S. for the third time this year, responding to a disappointing June unemployment figure. Oil talks among OPEC ministers in Vienna failed to produce agreement on new ways to prop up falling prices.

On Tuesday, the U.S. dollar dropped sharply in what traders viewed as a possible start of a long period of weakness reflecting uncertainty about the U.S. economy. The declines surprised many traders who expected the dollar to rebound from Friday's lows because OPEC had failed to agree Sunday on means to prop up falling oil prices.

On Wednesday the dollar fell still lower against major foreign currencies. The British pound reached its highest level since June 1984 at 1.40 against the U.S. dollar.

It seems a lot of short-term money is going into sterling to take advantage of higher British interest rates. The pound also got extra support from a rise in spot prices of British North Sea oil and the announcement in London that Britain's money supply rose sharply in the latest month.

Saudi Arabia, a leading OPEC member said it might boost its oil production from two million barrels a day to as much as nine million barrels by year's end, unless OPEC members stop discounting and cheating on production quotas. This announcement did not

have the expected on the U.S. dollar and the metals markets.

Gold, which was expected to go down, remained at the same levels and the U.S. dollar which was expected to rise, continued to fall.

On Thursday, the U.S. dollar continued to fall. Traders feel the dollar had fallen enough to give American exporters hope for stronger sales growth until the end of the year.

The dollar fell for the eighth day in a row as Europe led a fight into other currencies in anticipation of more lackluster U.S. economic data. The dollar was lower amid expectations that Thursday's U.S. June retail sales and producer prices would confirm recent signs of weakness in the U.S. economy.

Sterling's robust advance came to a halt as British interest rates fell and the market digested the consequences of a cut in Mexican oil prices to \$1.3650 from \$1.40 on Tuesday.

On Friday, the dollar declined even though M1, the basic U.S. money supply measure, rose \$4 billion in the last week.

Gold, which usually strengthens when the dollar weakens, also declined by \$1.40 an ounce. The major reason for the fall is the uncertainty about oil prices.

On Friday's close, the dollar closed at 286.90/00 German marks, 238.50/80 against the Swiss franc, 138.90/00 against the British pound, 239.90/00 against the Japanese yen, 8.79 50/00 against the French franc and 1874/75 against the Italian lira.

Gold closed at \$317.20/\$317.70 an ounce. Silver closed at \$6.07/6.10 an ounce.

	Last	Expected	Actual
Money supply	2.6 billion	+1.5 billion	4.0 billion
Retail sales	-0.8 per cent	-0.3 per cent	-0.8 per cent
Producer price index	+0.2 per cent	+0.2 per cent	(unchanged)

UAE calls for OPEC price discipline

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba has called on OPEC countries to maintain price discipline in the face of what he called a "passing summer storm" of weak oil demand.

Back from an Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meeting in Vienna, he told the semi-official Al Itihad newspaper OPEC members must sacrifice all they can to defend existing prices.

The OPEC ministers last week pledged not to cheat on price and production levels set by the organisation in a bid to bolster falling oil sales.

Dr. Oteiba said he did not think Mexico's decision on Thursday to cut its crude oil prices by up to \$1.50 a barrel would greatly affect the market.

"These (Mexico's new) prices are in line with those other non-OPEC countries have set," he was quoted as saying. Mexico had informed OPEC ministers of its intention to cut prices during the Vienna meeting, he added.

Venezuela reported planning to cut prices

Meanwhile, El Nacional newspaper reported in Caracas Sat-

urday that Venezuela is ready to lower by \$2 per barrel the price of its heavy oil, effective this month.

The price cut would be officially announced after the OPEC meeting in Geneva next weekend, the newspaper said.

Heavy crude, with a daily average production of 600,000 barrels, make up the bulk of Venezuelan oil exports, which averaged 1.379 million barrels per day during the first quarter this year.

President Jaime Lusinchi discussed the price cut last Tuesday during a meeting at the Miraflores palace with national leaders of the Venezuelan workers' confederation (CTV), the newspaper said on its usually well-informed column "Conversations."

Venezuela sells its oil at an average price of \$26.57 and a \$2 cut on its heavy crudes would represent some \$440 million of lost revenues during one year.

The South American nation has a daily OPEC production quota of 1,555 million barrels per day.

S. Arabia said to deny threat

In related events Saudi Arabia

has denied reports it threatened to flood the oil market to punish OPEC price-cutters, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported.

The magazine, in this week's edition, quoted an authoritative Saudi oil source as saying: "I can categorically deny the story which that Saudi Arabia has informed U.S. officials or other OPEC governments that it would raise oil production to nine million barrels per day (b/d) by the end of the year."

"We never made any such threat or told anybody anything like this."

The report by MEES, regarded as usually authoritative on Saudi oil affairs, followed reports in the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal that Saudi Arabia would quadruple output from a current 2.2 million barrels per day (b/d), first to 4.3 million b/d and then to nine million b/d by year-end.

The U.S. papers quoted a Western official at an International Energy Agency meeting in Paris on July 9 saying the Saudi threat was aimed at members of OPEC which have undercut official OPEC prices by overproducing and discounting their sales.

Israeli banks face crisis of confidence

BOSTON — Israel's banking system now faces a possible new crisis of confidence because of its massive, uncovered debt exposure, and the fact that its real foreign exchange reserves have dropped way below zero. Public and professional confidence in the Israeli banks was already shaken badly by last year's market manipulations which led to the collapse in bank share prices, but their position today is even more precarious. Any rescue operation would require much more than the \$1 billion pumped in during the last crisis.

Israel's real foreign exchange reserves are in fact negative and, indeed, have become increasingly and steadily more negative since 1982.

Based upon the official reserve figures there would appear to be no difficulty — at the end of December 1984 (the most recent figures) they stood at \$3.1 billion. However, those figures are dangerously misleading.

First, they were inflated because Israel had just received a large instalment of U.S. aid which had not yet been spent. Second, the actual figure was minus \$734m, even allowing for the U.S. deposit, i.e. reserves are overstated by some \$4 billion.

The country's ability to pay for imports is also now in question, and cash balances must be juggled, almost daily to meet commitments.

Ostensibly, Israel's reserves cover about three months' worth of imports — in fact they are not enough for a single day, since short-term debts are substantially greater than short-term assets.

The situation threatens the integrity of the commercial banks — which is already being questioned — and also raises doubts about the reliability of the central bank itself, since it was intimately involved in the borrowings.

The root of the potential crisis — which could trigger the collapse of Israel's banking system — lies in massive foreign borrowings by the commercial banks.

These borrowings did not stay with banks, however, but were then passed through to the central bank of Israel which used the funds for two purposes: first, to provide window-dressing for the official reserves of the central bank, which otherwise had disappeared; and second, to finance the pre-election spending spree by the ruling political party, which was able to win voter support by permitting more imports of consumer goods strategically timed before elections.

Total foreign borrowings by the banks reached \$10.4 billion according to the most recent IMF data, against which the banks hold at most \$6.6 billion in foreign assets. Thus, the known net short-term debt of the Israeli banks is at least some \$4 billion.

The amount is large in relation to Israel's banking system, and is more than enough to cancel out all of the official reserves.

The situation arose through questionable banking practices, similar to those which were used by Brazil and Ghana prior to the crises and near collapse of their banking systems. All three used camouflaged short-term borrowings to finance a sustained trade deficit, and Brazil and Ghana were caught only after the debts had accumulated beyond the breaking point.

The devices used by Israel to borrow without being detected were particularly clever and were not spotted by the U.S. department of State, even though the U.S. is by far Israel's largest creditor and should have maintained a more careful watch over its debts.

The disguised borrowing involved several interrelated steps, and the Israeli government explicitly chose to borrow in this circuitous fashion in order to "avoid appearing in the market in its own name", according to one senior banker. By stopping publication of key banking data the government was able to disguise this borrowing for several years, until very recently.

Step One. Israeli banks and financial institutions overseas borrowed money, sold bonds or CDs, or collected deposits in foreign exchange, almost entirely from foreigners. A significant fraction of the funds were raised through subsidiaries in the United States which are insured by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, so that the risk is transferred totally to the U.S. government.

Step Two. The hard currencies were then transferred back to the parent banks in Israel. The banking statistics in the U.S. and in the U.K. usually did not record these transactions because of gaps in the bank reporting systems, according to interviews with New York state banking officials, so that the U.S. exposure to Israel was understated.

Step Three. The commercial banks then deposited the hard currency with the central bank. Since the deposits were denominated in dollars, the banks booked those funds as foreign exchange assets, while the central bank proceeded to spend almost the entire amount, thus leaving little or no backing for the deposits.

The foreign exchange reserves are thus double-counted. On one hand, the central bank reports them once as its reserves. On the other hand, the commercial banks also report their loans to the central bank as part of their foreign exchange assets. However, their

total claims on the central bank are very much larger than its total foreign exchange holdings, and the balance is negative.

Central bank's hard currency obligations to the commercial banks amount to more than \$7 billion, or more than twice the country's total foreign exchange reserves. Hence a large part of the banks' foreign exchange obligations are in fact completely uncovered and the central bank itself is technically bankrupt unless the deposits can be rolled over.

The situation is extremely precarious because Israel's only recourse is to demand still more aid from the U.S. in order to try to rescue the banks. Other options do not exist.

It cannot borrow on the international market because its international credit rating is very poor, and none of the foreign banks — except for a handful of Jewish or Israeli-owned institutions — will extend credit lines. Indeed, for several years the international banks have maintained Israel on a "watch" list and will place funds with Israeli banks only to the extent that they receive funds.

U.S. cooperation will be critically necessary to forestall a collapse of the financial house of cards. U.S. banking officials have not scrutinised the U.S. operations of the Israeli banks, permitting insured transfers from the U.S.

Recently Senator Inouye from Hawaii has proposed that the U.S. move in and take over much of Israel's debt, but the shortfall — at least \$4 billion and more probably \$6 billion-plus — is so large that major intervention of some sort will be necessary if the Israeli banks are to be protected against the extravagance of their own government — Middle East International, London.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JULY 15, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You will be inclined to be nervous and restless today and tonight it is advisable that you study all facts and figures before you accept and use them. Organize yourself practically.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Study letters and reports well so that everything is clear and correct in your mind. Make sure pressing bills are paid.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be sure you understand some material matter well before you commit yourself to it. Study advice from a financial expert.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be sure that you dress ideally and use appropriate language. Steer clear of a friend who is trying to use you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You are not certain just how to handle a close tie, but try to alleviate tension that has built up between you.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You had a plan by which to gain a personal wish, but something came up and you have to use a different angle.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be sure you know what higher-ups expect of you and follow directives to the letter. Be more cognizant of civic duties.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be sure you handle a credit affair wisely or you find it can be more costly in the days ahead. Avoid flamboyant newcomers.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be careful in shopping that you do not get short-changed and keep your wallet safe. Listen with care to your mate.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have to be more direct in stating your ideas so that you get better results in dealing with others.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get your work done in a most meticulous fashion today, whatever it may be, and try not to make any mistakes.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be sure that you count the cost before you get into some amusement and be sure you can afford it.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You had better change your attitude at home and avoid a possible argument with kin. Harmony is the keynote now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a daydreaming child and will need to have everything explained to him, or her, until your progeny comes out of the fog, as it were. Slant the education along business lines which would be very helpful.

THE Daily Crossword

by Jeanne Wilson

ACROSS

1. "having"
2. Sandy's sound
3. Soviet sea
4. Novellet Jette
5. Fluffy nest
6. Lost color
7. Grade public
8. Prayer
9. Sound off?
10. Renter
11. Subjugate
12. Grains
13. Important age
14. Jungfrau, e.g.
15. 6 pt. scores
16. Anti
17. Drained
18. More chi-chi
19. Shone
20. Continually
21. Gossip
22. Amateur sports g.p.
23. Across Swift
24. Gals
25. Tennis stroke
26. Slogan
27. Building wing
28. Lower in value
29. Recreation vehicle
30. Maurels or Previn
31. Actress Strich
32. Revivings
33. "The"
34. Grain pits
35. Tree
36. Polypart
37. Product of midification
38. Literary monogram
39. Clifton or Jack

DOWN

1. Distorted
2. Crier base
3. Once — later
4. moon
5. Fortnebeller's
6. On train or ship
7. Source
8. Simulated
9. Defensive
10. Literary work
11. Snake order
12. MacDraw at al.
13. Diminish
14. Busy ones
15. Author Harle
16. Shone
17. Fabled queen
18. Friend
19. Graf
20. Restaurant
21. Gals pret.
22. Mangle
23. Appointment
24. Grain
25. Soft bar
26. Curiosity
27. School letters
28. N. Mex. art colony
29. "Honest"
30. Tasting
31. October birthstones
32. Stay
33. Social
34. retainer
35. Deborah of
36. Stratum
37. Under
38. Baseball's
39. Slaughter
40. de France
41. Penpoint
42. Tar

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

LISTIP OPIERA CISH
ATTIA NATIAL ELIKO
DEAR GUMSHIRILITIN
GROSS DIA TITITIME
VERKIS AIR
PHASED INTHESUM
LITY VIARSY VOURE
ENTIO VIELLS SNIP
ADOPT SEIUS NED
SUNSHINY GLEIVIS
DITIT EGIES
DANIED PLO PRIZ
OTHERSHALL GISE
RITES JANITA ALIAN
GIGAS ASITER TORD

Peanuts

IF YOU'RE AN ATTORNEY, I'D BE INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHAT KIND OF CASES YOU HANDLE...

MAY I SEE ONE OF YOUR CARDS?

ATTORNEY AT LAW. BANKRUPTCY, TRUSTS, ACCIDENTS, MEDICAL, PROBATE, WILLS...

AND DOG BITES

Mutt 'n' Jeff

MRS. MUTT: WHEN I WAS OUT OF WORK, YOU TOOK ME IN. YOU FED ME AND GAVE ME A ROOM TO SLEEP!

FOR MONTHS YOU'VE BEEN GIVING ME MONEY FOR LUNCH CLOTHING AND THINGS...

I HONESTLY HAVEN'T THE NERVE TO IMPOSE ON YOUR HOSPITALITY ANY LONGER!

COULD I ASK YOU FOR SOME OF YOUR NERVE TONIC?

Andy Capp

OPENING TIME ANDY!

SORRY, PET.

FLO—

HIS HAPPINESS IS SUCH A DELICATE BALANCE BETWEEN WHAT HE IS AND WHAT HE'S GOT

THE BETTER HALF

By Harris

"Is it my imagination or are WE the only people who've never appeared on 'The Love Boat'?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BUTOD

KWONN

TEECIX

JAVILO

WHAT THE BUS DRIVER SAID.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "OOOO" IN THE "OOO!"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KITTY LEAVE BAKERY MAGNET

Answer: Where the opera singer's little aria came from—A BIG "AREA"

